"Generally, the claimant must show a definite and continuous assertion of an adverse right by overt acts of unequivocal character clearly indicating an assertion of ownership of the premises to the exclusion of the rights of the other cotenants. In order that one of several cotenants may acquire title by adverse possession as against the others, his possession must be of such an actual, open, notorious, exclusive, and hostile character as to amount to an ouster of the other cotenants. The acts relied on to establish an ouster must be of an unequivocal nature and so distinctly hostile to the rights of the other cotenants that the intention to disseise is clear and unmistakable. An exclusive right of ownership set up in himself, followed by an open, notorious, exclusive and hostile possession of this character for the statutory period, will ripen into title as against the cotenants who were ousted.

"An ouster of one cotenant by another is produced by acts of the same general character as will produce any other ouster. The open, notorious, continuous, hostile, and exclusive possession by one tenant in common with the use and exercise of authority incident to exclusive and adverse ownership may presume ouster, although the mere possession or mere use and occupation of the land by a cotenant will not ordinarily constitute ouster. Thus mere exclusive possession, accompanied by no act that can amount to an ouster of the other cotenant, or give notice to him that such possession is adverse, will not be held to amount to a disseisin of such cotenant. While several courts have